Paris."

BTAR THEATRE—8—"Our Boarding House."

STANDARD THEATRE—8—"In the Ranks."

STANDARD THEATRE—9—"In the Ranks."

THEATRE COMIQUE—2 and 8—"Cordella's Aspirations.

THALLA THEATRE—2—"Beggar Student."—8—"Lill."

UNION SOUARE THEATRE—8—"Storm Beaten." THALLA THEATRE—2—" Beggar Student."—S-UNION SOUARE THEATRE—S—" Storm Beate WALLACK'S THEATRE—S—" Mighty Dollar." 3D AVENUE THEATRE—S—" Mighty Dollar." 5TR AVENUE THEATRE—S—" Monte Cristo." 14TR STRET THEATRE—S—" Fedora." 23D STREET THEATRE—2 and S—Minstrels.

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THE TRIBUNE is the leading New-York dailycomplete in news, strong and sound in comment, pure in tone, large and legible in print-spending money lavishly for news, and as lavishly for brains to handle it. It gives, with absolute fairness and all possible accuracy, the news of the whole world, best worth the attention of intelligent men and women; and is recognized as the authority on political, business, bank, railroad and financial, literary, educational, scientifie, social and religious intelli

THE TRIBUNE is heartily Republican; and believes that the restoration of the Democratic party to power, after twenty-four years' exile, would be as disastrons as a revolution. Every important material interest in the country dreads such a change in 1884. THE TRIBUNE confidently believes it can be prevented, and to that end asks your aid.

THE TRIBUNE is always on the side of morality, good order, reform and progress. It warmly sympathizes with every practical effort to restrict the traffle in intoxicating liquors It always favors the cause of honest labor, and in behalf of the American workingman supports a Protective Tariff. It has no interest, for or against corporations, to hinder its taking the just and fair course, best for all the people and the whole country. It is the organ of no person or faction, is under no control save that of its Editor, and knows no obligation save that to

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE; for a third of a century THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE; for a third of a century the favorite of our substantial rural population. Larger and wider circulation than any other weekly issued from the office of a daily in the United States. A complete weekly newspaper of sixteen, and sometimes twenty or twenty-four pages; agricultural matter believed by farmers to be the best published; full markets and many features of interest in the home circle. This year two series of special articles, one for young men, the other for farmers. Indispensable for the Presidential canyass.

YASS.
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New-Dork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 26.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Crown Prince of Germany was given a banquet in Madrid, Spain, yesterday. News was received of the bombardment of a Madagascar port by a French man-of-war. - The graves of three Feniaus in Ireland were visited by hundreds of persons despite the opposition of the British Government, ____ The Emperor of China, it was reported, had privately instructed the Viceroy of Nanking to begin hostilities against France if the French Army attacks Bac-Nin. ____ It was stated that the Khedive of Egypt had solicited the friendly offices of England in the questions at issue with Abyssinia.

DOMESTIC .- Interesting facts about the contest for Speakership in the Assembly are stated by an Albany correspondent. ____ Hart was the winner of the walking match in San Francisco. express train was wrecked on the Southern Pacific Railroad on Saturday by train robbers: the engineer was killed. - A negro was hanged by a mob in Birmingham, Alabama. ____ Three noted thieves were arrested in Chicago on Saturday, ____ A fire in Caliente, Col., destroyed property of the Summer Mining Company valued at \$750,000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Preparations were completed for the celebration of Evacuation Day yesterday :- the Governors of Maine, Connecticut, Maryland and New-York arrived to participate in the exercises. ==== The sermon of thanksgiving preached a century ago by the Rev. John Rodgers, was read at the Old Brick Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Drs. Armitage and Newman preached on Evacuation Day. === The body of a murdered girl was found in West Orange, N. J. Père Hyacinthe made an address on the "Reform in

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate cloudy weather and rain, followed by fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 480 lowest, 43°; average, 4512°.

Friends and foes of the Life Saving Service will take notice that during the last fiscal year the organization rather more than paid for itself, even from a financial point of view. The amount of property imperilled by marine disaster was \$7,176,540. Of this only \$1,564,740 was lost. The lives endangered in the same disasters were 3,792, and 3,777 were saved. Figures like these speak for themselves.

In several pulpits in this city yesterday Evacuation Day was the theme of the preacher's discourse. The sermon which will, perhaps, attract the most notice was the one read by the Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, jr., pastor of the Brick ago at a thanksgiving service held in St. George's Church, in Beekman-st., to commemorate the departure of the British forces from this city. It was listened to in 1783 by General Washington, Governor Clinton and other prominent men of the day. An extract which illustrates its general character will be found elsewhere in this impression.

The robbery of an express train near Gage Station, on the Southern Pacific road, on Saturday, was remarkably bold and strangely successful. It was not undertaken late at night, but only late in the afternoon, when travellers have their wits about them or at least close at hand. The robbers, said to be "cowboys," were not more than half a dozen. Surely, if the passengers were at all numerous and of the usual brayery they ought to have given these fellows a warm reception. They seem to have been quite submissive throughout, however, for even after the robbery was committed the robbers lingered around the wreck until night. Aside from the losses of the passengers and the death of the engineer, the affair is unfortunate. It cost the cowboys so little trouble that they will be apt to try it again some time.

The lace industry is one that we know little or nothing about in this country; but in France it is a most valuable business, which owes its rise and success to Colbert, the great protectionist. Two hundred and fifty thousand people in the Republic are engaged in it, and its products are valued at about \$20,000,000 annually. It is to this industry that Mr. Robert P. Porter devotes his letter from France printed this morning. All the facts which it contains are interesting, but probably none will strike the general reader so strangely as those which show the difference in condition between the women who wear the lace and those who make it. To wear it is a luxury beyond the reach of all except the rich; yet the women who weave it barely earn 30 cents a day for their work. Those who weave the most expensive kinds do not average prob-

A letter from our Albany correspondent calls attention to the large number of Republican members-elect of the Assembly who aspire to rated, but hopelessly confounded. the position of Speaker. There are at least half a dozen gentlemen who nourish this entirely legitimate ambition, and it would be hard to tell which has the best chance of election. This is only another proof of the great freedom of action which now prevails in the Republican party in this State. In past years there have often been several candidates in the field for the Speakership of the Assembly when the Republican party was in the majority at Albany; but too often one of them was so backed up by influence that his election was practically dietated to the Assembly. But this year each candidate has to win the honor. It is especially noted that there is no Administration candidate and none who is backed by a faction. This is all highly gratifying to Republicans, who desire to see the wishes of a majority of the party rule in all things, both great and small.

Controller Knox in his annual report on the currency and kindred topics devotes considerable space to discussing means of preventing culation is based. He suggests several plans, but evidently favors most the idea of offering inducements to the holders of long bonds to exchange these securities for three per cents to mature in 24 years. Of course the holders of these long bonds would have to be paid a bonns for exchanging them; but Mr. Knox does not think this would necessarily be very large. The Controller's plan certainly would relieve the banks greatly and for some time. But after all 24 years is not long, and we shall need a basis for National bank circulation long after 1907. It would be much better, if possible, to devise some plan now which would be the Govern-

A METROPOLITAN FESTIVAL

The last of the centennial cerebrations has evoked a characteristic outburst of American energy. Public interest in these commemorative festivities waned long before the series of Revolutionary events was half finished. Lexington and Concord and the signing of the great Declaration were celebrated with painstaking care and effusive enthusiasm, but from that point patriotic reminiscence languished. A people so deficient in the arts and graces of holiday enjoyment and so wedded to the engrossing pursuits of work-a-day life as the practical Yankee Nation could not be expected to follow with unflagging zeal and interest the succession of defeats and victories of the Continental Army. There was a partial revival of patriotic fervor about the time of Yorktown, but the foreign guests of the Nation witnessed an ill-managed and apathetic celebration of the supreme military event of the War for Independence. It is gratifying to observe that the anniversary which brings the heroic period of National history to a close promises to be a brilliant exception to this long series of dragging and undemonstrative festivities. Evacuation Day affords an opportunity for a genuine popular fête.

The programme for the day provides one of the most elaborate military and civic pageants ever witnessed in New-York. The procession will be several miles in length, and will be happily varied so as to include many old-time features that have disappeared from the ordinary holiday parades of the time. The President is to be present to unveil the statue of Washington in front of the Sub-Treasury, and a large number of Governors, including those of the original thirteen States, are to be the guests of the city. The decorations of public buildings and Broadway stores promise to be profuse and original. In the evening the city will be illuminated, the usual lavish display of fireworks will not be neglected, and there will be a series of public banquets. With Mr. George William Curtis as the orator of the day, the literary exercises are certain to be of the highest character. The Committee of Arrangements deserve great credit for devising a scheme of festivity of such

WHAT FRANCE NEEDS.

Père Hyacinthe has followed Dr. Tyng's example in giving a New-York audience the benefit of his reflections on the political state of France. In contrasting the tendencies of Republicanism there and here, he confirms the American clergyman's conclusion that the greatest danger to French democracy arises from atheism and demagogism. Mr. Matthew Arnold not long ago gave a complete expression to the same idea, when he declared that the Republic had lucidity without seriousness, and needed morality more than anything else. The intelligence of the people is never at fauit; but it is not accompanied by earnestness of purpose, a sense of reverence for the principles of authority in civil and political institutions, and seriousness in subjecting systems of government to practical tests. Père Hyacinthe does not analyze this radical want of the French people, but takes pains to compare the different

because there is an immense territory in America and the influences of thirteen centuries of monarchism are lacking. The future of American democracy, however, was practically determined when only a small portion of the present territory was occupied and when the population was greatly inferior to that of France. The colonies were founded, moreover, as the depenthe Union has been largely recruited from the surplus population of the Kingdoms and Empires of Europe. A country which has admitted millions of monarchical subjects to the rights of citizenship cannot be said to have been wholly exempt from the influences of European tradition.

While Père Hyacinthe does not despair of the tendencies of French democracy, he considers its future uncertain. He does not think that anybody can tell what it may become; whether it will degenerate into Cæsarism or be a real government of the people. "To become good citizens and good workers," he exclaims, "we need heroes, perhaps martyrs!" But heroes and martyrs were not wanting in the early years of the great Revolution, when Europe was leagued against France. What the First Republic lacked was neither courage nor intelligence, but soberness of mind, steadiness of purpose-that self-possession and practical sagacity which enabled the framers of the American Constitution to devise a system of government with elements of permanence, Mr. Jefferson and other representative Americans warned the constitution-makers of 1971 that they must not neglect the wise precaution of separating the executive and legislative powers and providing a proper system of checks and balances. The ideas of Rousseau prevailed. An omnipotent legislative chamber was organized to express the enlightened judgment and to execute the will of the democracy. The people not only reigned, but also governed; and reigned only to be dethroned. The Convention was the victim of its own omnipotence. Neither heroism, nor martyrdom, nor genius could compensate for the fatal defects of a Constitution in which the executive and legislative powers were not sepa-

France does not need heroes and martyrs today so much as it does statesmen of practical ability who will give the proper direction to constitutional development. The system devised in 1875 is not entirely without checks and balances. There is a Senate nominally co-ordinate in power with the popular Chamber; and the President with the consent of the Senate can dissolve the Deputies and order a general election. There are certain safeguards against the overmastering influence of the Lower House. But practically the Deputies are almost as powerful in a political sense as the Convention. They easily overthrew the strongest man in France; they have snabbed Premiers and disciplined Ministers; they have barely tolerated the President as the wooden figure-head of the Republican ship; they have openly defied the Senate and practically exercised all the functions of government. It remains to-day as it was a century ago, an open question whether an emnipotent Chamber can furnish an enlightened democracy with a durable form and system of the National banks from suffering too much from government. France does not need a heroic the calling in of the bonds on which their cir- period so much as it does a commonplace and common-sense era of constitutional revision.

HOBSON'S CHOICE.

Captains of industry in this country have not much reason to exercise themselves about the prospects of this or that Democratic candidate for Speaker. The candidates are all Democrats. Also, they are all ambitious politicians. He who fancies that any one of them is likely to be faithful to the interests of American industry forgets that they are all Democrats. He who fancies that any one of them, if elected, will do unlimited mischief before the Presidential election, forgets that they are all ambitious and ment's permanent policy in this important | hungry politicians. They want the Democratic party to win next year, and therefore, we may be reasonably sure, will not cut its throat by any extreme and irrevocable folly this winter. One can safely calculate that the average Demof mouth at this period, for are there not Congressional constituencies to be kindled with admiration and zeal? But one can also safely calculate that the leading Democratic politician, if he rises above a very low level in capacity, will struggle to "bottle up" his party as far as he

There are some manufacturers and other capitalists who conceive that Mr. Randall will do wonders as a defender of their interests. It is as well to remember that Mr. Randall also is a Democrat. The buzz of the Presidential bee is not entirely unknown to his ears. He has not the slightest notion of resisting his party in any open or effective way. One of the most dangerous tariff bills ever framed -one which brought manufacturers to Washington by the hundred. and elicited the most enthusiastic approval from the organs of British industry-was framed by Mr. Fernando Wood, and Mr. Wood was selected for chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means by this same Mr. Randall. He would like, just now, to have the industries of the country consider that their continued existence depends upon his holding them up by the tail. But he is likely to drop anything and everything, from his year's salary down to a hot potato, if it be necessary to secure or to retain fayor with his Democratic associates. A Republican President is considerably more important this year, as a defender of industry, than any Speaker that the Democrats are at all likely to

A GRAVE LEGISLATIVE RESPONSIBILITY. The necessity for a revision of the special laws affecting this city is admitted alike by Democrats and Republicans. The Municipal Government is now wasteful, extravagant and corrupt. A tax rate this year of \$2 27 will be increased next year to at least \$2 50. And for this additional burden the taxpayers will receive no benefit. It represents stealings, peculations, frauds and a generally loose administration of the departments. This increased burden bears oppressively on the poor. It causes high rents and reduces wages by decreasing the returns on investments. It keeps away manufactories. Capitalists cannot afford to pay one-half their net returns to maintain the Municipal Government. And in various other ways it retards the growth and prosperity of the city.

To check these growing evils and institute reforms, the people look to the Legislature. Grand Juries may expose and indict wrongdoers, but as long as the system, irresponsible and ineffective, remains in existence as the result of bad laws, there will be no lasting reform. Heretofore, it has been difficult and almost impossible to secure the passage at Albany of good laws affecting New-York. The representatives of this city are generally the offspring of "halls" and the agents of extreme partisans and jobbers, while the rural legislators are ignorant of

crude measures will only afford opportunity for the Governor to make political capital by the use of his veto power. But well-considered bills, honestly intended to benefit the city, regardless of party, will no doubt receive his approval. The attempt to accomplish too much in one bill, about which there may be fair differences of opinion, too often results in failure. dencies of monarchies, and the population of Let us have such reforms as all are agreed upon secured by special bills that cannot be successfully antagonized. For instance, a measure to turn into the City

Treasury the enormous profits of the Register and County Clerk and to reduce the expense to the city of the Sheriff's office ought to become a law before the end of the second week of the session. If that were accomplished it would cut off a large item of income in the Democratic "halls," and thus weaken the power of the bosses. Why should the City of New-York pay an officer an income large enough to enable him to subscribe \$25,000 to the Democratic campaign fund? And yet that was the assessment on the Register; and a similar amount was collected from the County Clerk, while the Sheriff paid \$15,000-making \$65,000 which three city officers contributed to the "halls" for election purposes, besides their private expenditures. It is estimated that the Register's office pays a net income of from \$75,000 to \$100,000 a year, and yet the taxpayers are obliged to bear the expenses of cleaning and caring for the office and to pay this year \$25,310 for the preservation of the records.

The income of the County Clerk from his office is about the same as that of the Register. And yet there is an item in the tax levy of \$44,325 for salaries in that office, besides \$16,825 for preserving the records, and another charge for cleaning and caring for the office. A somewhat similar state of affairs exists in the Sheriff's office. These abuses should be early and effectually swept away by the Legislature.

MR. BEECHER ON THEATRE-GOING. One of the members of his church having catechised Mr. Beecher on his late tendency toward theatre-going, the pastor of Plymouth appears to have given quite an eracular utterance in response. In effect he declined to pronounce a positive opinion on the subject, but intimated somewhat obscurely a belief that theatre-going was good for those who took no harm from it, and vice versa. He himself, he said, had not gone to a theatre until very late in life, and he had enjoyed it, and it had done him good, although it had produced in him an excitement akin to "intellectual intoxication."

It may be inferred from this that Mr. Beecher's theatre-going really has done him good, and one cannot but desire that some other worthy men would follow his example, Indeed it is hard to understand how any one can in these days proscribe theatregoing save from the point of view of a prejudice which deprives the opposition of force. For even if the theatre were worse than it has ever been, it could hardly injure the morals of those case-hardened church members who spend their days in and about Wall Street and the Exchanges, or who are in politics, who rub shoulders with the wicked every street corner. The theatre does not teach anybody that it is good and moral to water stock, or to deal in "puts" and "calls," or to manufacture and manipulate points," or to pack conventions, or to make 'slates," or to "put up jobs," or to run thieving bills through the Legislature, or to do any of the thousand-and-one nefarious things which are being done continually, not on the mimic stage, but in the real world. If, indeed, the modern stage did "hold the mirror up to Nature" and "show Vice her own image," it is not probable that the effect would be injurious, because upon the stage the final triumph of

Virtue is a necessary canon. But the theatre has this great advantage over the actual world, that whatever appears upon it is but a simulacrum; whereas the ill deeds done outside carry in their train real heart-ache and grief, and remorse and despair, and ruin, wicked world, in which so much evil is daily formed by personal experience, to fall back upon; and well for us if we have not been rendered effeminate and had the pith taken out of us by being wrapped in cotton-wool during our

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The abundance of money increases. The banks reported on Saturday a gain of \$1,610,725 in reserves, and their surplus is raised to \$5,283,900, whereas at this date last year they were deficient. The increase occurs in spite of a gain of about \$500,000 in the Treasury balances here, and it appears that the stock of gold held by the Treasury at all points increased last week \$1,350,000, while the outstanding gold certificates increased only \$350,000, and the silver certificates about \$340,000 more than the silver held. The call for more bonds, supplemented by the announcement that bonds called for December 1 will now be paid without rebate, assures abundance of money until late in December, at least, and everything promises that the phenomenal case and plethora of money will continue into next year. The specie imports were \$558,000, and the exceptional demand which has advanced rates of foreign exchange is attributed to a movement of securities-it is thought to large sales of Canadian Pacific stock. There is no change of consequence in the bank circulation, and the change in the kind of bonds deposited for circulation was small-mainly an exchange of 3 for 412 per cents. In short, the money market is undisturbed, and everything points to a continuance of ease. Loans are still scrutinized with caution -the Western lumber business is mentioned as one of those regarded with some apprehensionbut a plenty of money is found to carry the very large stocks of grain and some other products which have accumulated. The failure of a bank in Rahway, apparently due to local and personal causes, was not considered an indication of any commercial unsoundness, and the formal failure of Brown, Bonnell & Co., after prolonged efforts to reorganize the business, was only the natural consequence of losses previously known. The rumor of the failure of John C. Easton, the banker, of Minnesota, is authoritatively contradicted. The principal argument of the financial gray-

backs last week was that the corn crop "was turning out bad." The only authority given for this was an estimate, by some unknown and anonymous person, making the yield 300,000,000 bushels less than the latest official report of the Bureau of Agriculture. As the reports of that Bureau notoriously lean toward too low estimates-for 1879, they put the corn crop 200,000,000 bushels lower than the census -it would be safe to wait for advices that are our needs, and by the time they secure the nec- not anonymous, at least. Western stateessary information the legislative session is ments indicate that the movement of too far gone to accomplish anything. Under grain from the farms has pretty much these circumstances a peculiar responsibility ceased for the present, which is not unconditions of the two Republics. He seems to | will rest upon the incoming Republican Legis- natural, as the "visible supplies" are large and Presbyterian Church. It was the same preached imply that is easier for democracy to work out the higher railroad rates are about to take eftending the Rev. Dr. John Rodgers a hundred years its own salvation here than in his own country, themselves for the ordeal. The passage of fect. The prospect of war between China and

France has been used to lift wheat at Chicago, but there are many usually sagacious men here who fail to see "the connection of thought." Pork and lard have been stiffened by the rumors about corn, but the large receipts at Chicago and the increase of over one-third in the hogpacking at the West thus far this season should not be overlooked, nor the Reuter's dispatch from Paris pronouncing it probable that "the "decree forbidding the importation of Ameri-"can pork will soon be withdrawn in conform-"ity with the report of the Hygienic Commis-"sion." As for the whiskey business, the hope of a reduction or repeal of the tax is having a favorable effect. Cotton has been stiffened, but only one-sixteenth, by reports of bad weather; the receipts and exports last week were both small, as were the sales.

The only real embarrassment in business is in some branches of manufacture and the distribution of their products. The principal difficulty, as is well known, has been in iron, and because of the sudden and enormous increase in capacity of furnaces and works. As The Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association affirms, the same difficulty appears in allother civilized countries, and the only remedy is to make less iron and steel until consumption has increased. British manufacturers, according to London Iron of October 26, have an outlook even more gloomy than that of American works, and that paper says overproduction lies at the root of the evil." Hence the stoppage of a number of steel rail and other works during the past week can be regarded only as a necessary though unpalatable remedy. Some of the largest establishments have declined contracts for rails at \$35, believing that bottom has been reached, and the outlook for pig-iron is considered much more encouraging. New mills are pressing down the price of nails, and Western competition the price of bar-iron, but it is also evident that questions at issue between the manufacturers and the trades -unions have something to do with the matter. There is no change in the glass-workers' controversy; the manufacturers are said to have imported enough to supply all their customers.

The returns of railroad earnings continue encouraging. By many the proposal of Mr. Gowen to withdraw from the presidency of the Reading, on the ground that the financial success of the company has now been assured, is regarded as strong proof of the general prosperity. Conflicting statements are made about the intentions of the St. Paul, but the report that it is willing to rejoin the Iowa pool if allowed its old proportion seems the more reasonable. The negotiations with the West Shore for the completion of a new East and West trunk line are by some regarded as not improbably intended to influence pending arrangements with lines already completed. Among the most encouraging events of the week were the refusal of the courts to help speculators break down the Northern Pacific, and the publication of the Oregon and Transcontinental report. As the State Railroad Commission has no particular power over the rates of most of the trunk lines, it is considered a sensible thing that they calmly tabled the proposal to denounce the late advance in rates, but some persons will not think the Commission faithful to its duty unless it helps people who own no property to break down the value of the property which other people own. From their point of view, the Commission seems likely to be a sad failure.

A description of the ceremonies with which the Brooklyn Bridge was opened and careful transcripts of the speeches delivered on that occasion have just been printed in a neat volume from the press of The Brooklyn Eagle. A truthful cut of the Bridge serves as a frontis piece, and the record is made complete by a list of the trustees and officers, The volume preserves in an excellent form Mr. Hewitt's thoughtful oration. It is well worth that preservation, for there is in print no pleasanter history of this triumphant child of engineering

The honest people of St. Louis have become

greatly alarmed over the recent exposure made of the corruption that exists in the government of that And none of us can escape contact with this city. A Law and Order League has been organized and hourly transacted. We must all go out and local government. The trouble in St. Louis appears take our chance in it. Well for us if, when to be of a character similar to that existing in Newbut to the test, we have some individuality, York. It all springs from the neglect of an intelligent element of the community to discharge the obligations of citizenship. A large number of persons fail to vote or take part in political movements except when aroused by the exposure of such fraud and dishonesty as has recently been laid bare in St. Louis, or as alarmed New-York after the Tweed Ring disclosures. It appears that not much over one-half the voters of St. Louis east their ballots at the last election. In New-York not over two-thirds of the voters participated in the recent election. The same spirit of indifference is manifest in the movement to reorganize the Republican party of this city. It is the only opportunity that has been offered in a long time to the better class of voters to take an effective part in the control of nominations for municipal offices. Yet in the registration so far only a comparatively small percentage of the Republicans have enrolled their names. It is true that the number is large enough to make the reorganization movement a great success, but that is due to the fact that in the old district associations the active membership was ridiculously small. Enough Republicans ought to register between the hours of 4 and 10 p. m. to-morrow to double the number now on the rolls. If Republicans will only stop for a moment to consider the importance of this movement they will not neglect to enroll their names,

> In the light of the blundering investigations made by the Long Island authorities into the Maybee nurder, the extraordinary antics of the detectives ngaged in the Rose Ambler affair appear tame and even sensible. But why has not Doyle, the sus pected man, who was made to speak in the old man's hearing that his voice might betray him, and to look upon the dead women that his remorse might be roused to convict him, been subjected to the allconvincing hot-ploughshare test of guilt or innoence? Evidently the Coroner does not know his duty-nor much else.

It appears that the participants in the "Garcelon

teal" in Maine and their sympathizers are still

worried, four years after the event, about their share in it, and go about hunting for what vindication they can get. Ex-Governor Plaisted, who edits a paper in Augusta, bas been printing an alleged letter by ex-Governor Israel Washburn, jr., now dead, which was construed as a declaration that there was room for "a fair difference of opinion" about the Garcelon frauds, although it referred not to the frauds, but to the methods of dealing with them. A great parade was made of the letter, not only with this object, but because it contained a hostile allusion to Mr. Blaine. The publication of such a letter, even if it be genuine, after the death of the writer, in the hope of injuring or annoying a living person, is a gross offence against good taste. It will do no harm in Maine, where Mr. Blaine's services in leading the long and often discouraging fight against the 'Garcelon steal" are well appreciated. It happens fortunately, however, that Congressman Boutelle, the vigorous editor of The Bangor Whig, had preserved a number of letters written to him by ex-Governor Washburn during the Fusion contest. These are published, and show the ex-Governor to have been unsparing in his denunciation of the whole conspiracy. In his honest indignation, he went so far as to call the conspirators raseals" and their work "deviltry," and was full of suggestions of methods for fighting them. in Disseldorf having taken out a patent for its process

This disposes of that story. The next time the Fusionists want to make a witness of a dead man, they should be sure first what letters he wrote before they try to torture a new meaning out of a single one.

The effect of Commissioner Fink's award of 11 per cent to the Chicago and Atlantic, and 8 per cent to the "Nickel Plate" railroads, in the eastbound pool, can now be approximately calculated. It has been in force since July 1, and the shipments of through freight from Chicago in the four months have been 666,064 tons this year, divided among eight roads; last year the shipments were 539,385 tons, divided among six roads; in 1881 they were 1,043,949 tons, but the rates were very low; in 1880, 660,431 tons; and in 1879. 636,168 tons. Assuming that the whole of this freight had gone through from Chicago to New-York, and at the October rates in each year, the earnings on it for the four months would have been \$3,330,326 in 1883, against \$2,696,925 in 1882. But the 19 per cent allotted to the new roads in 1883 would have amounted to \$632,761. Deducting this, the six roads that divided \$2.696,925 last year have left for division among themselves \$2,697,559 this year. So the increase of the traffic has been just sufficient to give the old roads the same earnings they had last year, after transferring the allotted proportion to the two new lines. In comparison with the four months of 1881, the six old roads get \$434,288 less money, but they get it for hauling only about half as much freight; in 1881, they hauled 1,043,949 tons, and in 1883 their proportion was only 539,512 tons.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. F. Story, of *The Chicago Times*, has lately been receiving medical treatment in Philadelphia. Professor J. C. Van Benschoten, of Wesleyan University, has been chosen a Director of the Inter-collegiate School of Greek at Athens, Greece.

The widow of the late Colonel Thomas A. Scott is in Paris, accompanied by her mother and daugh-

The wife of Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, is recovering from the serious illness into which she was thrown by grief at the death of her little son.

Mr. Henry Packer and Miss Mary Packer will ommence early next spring the erection at Lehigh University-to which their family has already given generous sums of money-of a chapel in memory of their mother. Judge Packer is com-pleting the work begun by his father by furnishing the university's laboratory in the most approved

Of the two American singers who have won such fame in Paris, an Inter-Ocean correspondent writes that "Miss Van Zandt is a lively, laughing, capricious child, delicately pretty as a shepherdess in Dresden china, singing, as Patti does, by the grace of God, gay and gifted and winsome, and withal the best business woman in the world of theatres. . . . Miss Nevada (Wixom) is a sweet and serious young artiste, whose passion is her art, who studies indefatigably, and seems to live less for the applause and gold of the stage than for the realization of her own high ideals. She has beautiful blue eyes, large, soft and expressive. In society she presents the aspect of a modest retiring young girl, shrinking from the notice excited by her renown.

Both young ladies live simply and quietly without any attempt at ostentation or display, and both are good, modest, virtuous girls, against whom, despite the trials and temptations of a theatrical life, slander has never been able to breathe a word."

Because a man knows a great deal about art, lit erature and philosophy is no reason for considering him an expert in caring for babies. But still Mr. John Ruskin's ideas of a model nursery are of interest, right or wrong, and so here they are, as given by him in a letter which has just been published in England. "I have never," he says, written a pamphlet on nurseries; first, because I never write about anything except what I know more of than most other people; secondly, because I think nothing much matters in a nursery-except the mother, the nurse and the air. So far as I have notion or guess in the matter myself, beyond the perfection of these three necessary elements, I should say the rougher and plainer everything the better-no lace to cradle cap, hardest possible bed, better—no lace to cradle cap, hardest possible bed, and simplest possible food, according to age, and floor and walls of the cleanablest. All education to beauty is, first, in the beauty of gentle human faces round a child; secondly, in the fields, fields meaning grass, water, beasts, flowers and sky. Without these no man can be educated humanly. He may be made a calculating machine, a walking dictionary, a painter of dead bodies, a twangler or scratcher on keys or catgut, a discoverer of new forms of worms in mud; but a properly so-called human being—never. Pictures are, I believe, of no use whatever by themselves. If the child has other things right, round it and given to it—its garden, its cat, and its window to the sky and stars garden, its cat, and its window to the sky and stars n time, pictures of flowers and beasts, and things

GENERAL NOTES.

The hotel at the Minnequa Springs in Pennsylvania, which was burned down four or five years ago, is rebuilding and will probably be reopened on July 1, 1884. The property has been purchased by Judge Ma nard of Williamsport, who intends to make the new hotel spacious, comfortable, handsome and easy to escape from in case of another fire.

The oldest university student in Berlin, and probably in the world, is sixty-nine years of age. After passing his examination in theology in his youth he went South Africa as a missionary, and there married the daughter of a rich Dutch farmer, who inherited her father's property. Having lost his wife and children severa years ago, he returned to Germany and is now about to graduate in medicine from the University of Berlin. As soon as he has secured his diploma he will return to the

The English journal which last year anounced, with reference to a convention of Dankards in Western State, that ten thousand drunkards had assembled, and which indulged in various selemn comments hereon, showed, on the whole, less ignorance than was tately exhibited in the Paris Temps. That journal translated a brief dispatch describing a recent cyclone as folows: "An election riot broke out in Springfield, Missouri, lows: "An election rot order out a springeral, assourt. The rioters destroyed two-houses, killed five persons and injured thirty." The special sin of the Temps in this case, remarks The American Register, lies in its ignorance of the fact that "cyclone" is a French as well as an English word, and has the same meaning in both lan-

In order to give its readers an idea of the proposed system of reckening time by enumerating the hours from 1 to 24 without regard to a. m. and p. to. The Detroit Evening Journal printed its issue of November 17 throughout as if that system had been actually dopted. Accordingly the readers of that journal were omewhat startled at the headlines, "14 o'clock edition. 15 o'clock edition," and " 17 o'clock edition," and to observe that matinees at the theatres would begin at 14 o'clock, that a musical entertainment on the preceding lay beginning at 20:30 was a delightful affair, that a furious fire broke out in South Chicago that day at 13

The antiquarian and aesthetic mania, it appears, may rage violently where it would be least expected, and prevail even to the putting asunder of two nearts which otherwise would have joyously entered into a contract to beat as one. Thus before a London court was lately summoned a young man who had expended nuch money upon his sweetheart without a murmur, but who had felt compelled to draw the line at her demand that he should buy oil paintings valued at \$2,500, an old clock valued at \$3,000, and an old coin valued at \$4,000. She was the daughter of a china and glass merchant, and he the proprietor of a coffee-house, and an alliance might have been profitable to both establishments. But now it is all over, and, what is more, the jury gave her only nominal damages, and made her pay her own costs in the breach of promise suit.

In travelling through Illinois lately General teal Dow observed with surprise that many of the farmhouses and barns were small, cheap and dilapidated. He fertile country, unless, indeed, whiskey, beer and tobacco were at the bottom of it. But on suggesting this exnation he was informed that the farmers were indusrous and sober, but that they were to a large extent enants merely on land held in great blocks by rich proprietors, who would not sell. "The farmers, therefore writes General Dow to The Portland Press, " have no inducement to have good houses and barns or to improve the land. Their interest is to 'ekin' it, and to spend upon it as little money as possible. This is a very bat system for the country, but not so bad for us as it is in England, where it is perpetuated. Here these great estates will be broken up and divided upon the death of the present proprietors, but it prevents the improvement of the country."

Collectors of postage-stamps have long had to guard carefully against the danger of paying large prices for skilful copies of rare issues, and now, it ap-